

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

JOURNAL OF OFFICE BUILDING, Green street, between Third and Fourth.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

We were surprised to see, in the Courier of Wednesday, an article written during the war by the late John M. Daniel, the Richmond Examiner, against General Butler. The fierce denunciations of Butler in that terribly bitter article may be well enough, but all the way through it, the people of the North in a body are denounced as ferociously as Butler.

A few days ago, the Courier had a calm and judicious editorial article calling earnestly for conciliation and harmony between the North and the South and deplored all violence of language between the people of the two sections. The article did not seem to us to be very consistent with what the Courier had been in the habit of putting forth, but we were truly glad to see it. We trusted that it was indicative of a salutary change of views and feelings of the part of our neighbor. But we know not what to make of this article transferred by him to his paper from the Richmond Examiner with comments of his own but without any disclaimer of the sentiments indorsed by Richmond. The article was written in Richmond in the midst of the raging and maddening excitement of a dreadful war; it is reproduced in Louisville in a season of peace, when good men are doing all in their power to cause the asperities of the past to be forgotten.

Let the reader look at that bad and abominable article—and bad and abominable even in view of the awful time when it was written. In it the Yankees, by which term are meant all who fought against the South, are called “a contemptible race whose only defect is a proneness to that is foul and everything that is evil”—“a race which the civilized world with one consent acknowledges to be its last and vilest product”—“abominable villains, liars, infernal scoundrels”—creatures “guilty of crimes with which even fiends are not familiar”—“leaving ‘hourly perpetrating every sin known to man”—“incarnate devils hired by the year to murder, burn, kill cattle, steal, and drive wives and children into the waste and howling wilderness in mid-winter”—“accursed things”—“animals similar to the tigress that laps blood and the beetle that gorges excrement, the Yankees of the animal kingdom”—“the scabs and vipers and scinches of humanity”—“things to be killed wherever found without any idle questions as to whether they are reptiles or vermin”—“a race lost to all shame, to all humanity, all honor, all virtue, all mankind”—“cowards by nature, thieves upon principle, and assassins at heart.”

We can understand that the author of such wretched stuff (there is vastly more of it in the article) put it forth because he supposed that it might tend to work the Southern people up to a point of almost preternatural fury in the direful conflict then crimsoning the land, but what the motive of the Courier can be in reproducing it a year and a half after the war is beyond us. Our powers of conjecture.

Was in the course of an interview that the President somehow may constitutionally take the remedy into his own hands. The impression no doubt arises from the consideration that the President is bound to execute the laws, taken in connection with the further consideration that the Constitution, which is the fundamental law, entitles the several States to representation in the Congress; whence, as is inferred at the first blush, the President is bound to enforce the claim of the several States to representation. This inference, however, will disappear at a second glance, when it will be seen that the power under which the claim of representation is denied belongs appropriately to the two Houses, which, as constituting an independent branch of the government, are not responsible to a co-ordinate branch for the use or abuse of their appropriate powers. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary can lawfully call the Congress to account; nor can the Executive and the Judiciary combined. The Executive may veto a bill, and the Judiciary may invalidate a law, but, with the limits of these checks, the Congress is uncontrolled. This degree of irresponsibility, as we need not say, springs from the principle of the distribution of powers in our political system, and unquestionably whatever temporary and partial evil flows therefrom is richly compensated by the permanent and general blessings it assures. The principle lies at the foundation of all free government. It is the true palladium of liberty. We have enjoyed its blessings throughout our national life, and enjoy them to-day; its more grievous evils we now suffer for the first time, suffering them, moreover, with a clear prospect of speedy, thorough, and lawful redress, if the people shall but prove true to their creation.

For, though the two Houses of Congress as it now is, with an institution that saps the very foundations of society and destroys the code which holds it together, the permanent and general blessings it assures. The principle lies at the foundation of all free government. It is the true palladium of liberty. We have enjoyed its blessings throughout our national life, and enjoy them to-day; its more grievous evils we now suffer for the first time, suffering them, moreover, with a clear prospect of speedy, thorough, and lawful redress, if the people shall but prove true to their creation.

If you get hold of a Radical disputer and hold his fast, it is amusing to see what evolution and which he will make to extricate himself. He is like the garter-snake, except that the latter is not venomous. Seize one of these little reptiles by the tail and hold him up, and, after trying all other devices, he will rapidly around and around and actually twist his tail off as his only chance of escape.

In a conversation that we had with Thad Stevens, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a few years ago, he remarked that Mr. Buchanan had “all the worst qualities of the Devil.” In that remark Thad, strongly characterized two personages his subject and himself.

The editor of an exchange paper says that he would rather be Grinnell than Roosevelt. That is, he wouldn’t like so well to whip as to be whipped. Well, we’re all in use.

The Radicals, who can see so much in President Johnson’s speeches “unbecoming a President,” can see nothing with contempt and scorn. Jeff Davis’s declaration to us, if the consequences of the war to the North, as far as we believe, as we pray, that the issue of the pending trial will be of them.

The editor of the Radical paper at Portland, Oregon, thinks that we are anxious to be the tail of the fire-eating party. We can’t call him the Radical party. He is something under that.

The Poles are a brave people, but they are not in the enjoyment of liberty. They are not “Polish-Poles.” The Poles, like the Poles, should be free.

In a battle the first flashes and is gone, the smoke rises into the air and vanishes—the ashes repose beneath.

Kate Hennion lately committed a great outrage in Portland, Oregon. Kate ran away with a man. Kat-did.

The Earth is called “a dirty planet,” but the pure and beautiful sky stoops to it as if in reverence.

There are many types of men. Our neighbor of the Democrat belongs to the leader type.

“Somebody who signs himself a ‘Transient Gentle’ writes us from Utah a laudable and very virtuous communication in defense of the Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake, some of whom, if justice had been meted out to them, would long ago have been at their village as food for fishes, if fishes could feed upon their village carcasses without being poisoned. No doubt ‘Transient Gentle’—who is ashamed of his name—is a Mormon with a dozen wives, and wants to rape us in. The polygamous and incestuous wretches who defile Utah cloak all their basilities under the plea of ‘religious liberty.’ They merely want the privilege of keeping harlots of harlots and of sending “to hell across-lets” anybody who is opposed to subvert and annihilate. But lo! the Radical party of the North, claiming to be an overwhelming majority of that great section, are now violating and defying the Constitution even as the South violated and defied it. No sooner does the South give up rebellion than the Northern fanatics inevitably fall in the other. It can have no other future than a future like its past—failure, lust, extortion, fraud, and misery. For years we invoked all the patriotic of the whole country to put down rebellion in the South—we now invoke the valley of Sodoma.

“Transient Gentle” evidently supposes that the Mountain Meadows Massacre was perpetrated in a corner and was never known beyond the circumference which bounded the vision of the buzzards and vultures that feasted upon the uninterred bodies of the hundred and twenty Arkansas men, women, and children, cowardly butchered in cold blood in the dead hour of night, while asleep under their tents, dreaming of peace and security, by Mormon fiends and their Indian allies—one of the blackest and bloodiest deeds that ever disgraced the annals of savagery in any age or country. Colonel Albert S. Johnson, at the time in command of the United States forces, and his men, women, and children, cowardly butchered in cold blood in the dead hour of night, while asleep under their tents, dreaming of peace and security, by Mormon fiends and their Indian allies—one of the blackest and bloodiest deeds that ever disgraced the annals of savagery in any age or country. Colonel Albert S. 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GENERAL COUNCIL.

UNITED STATES COURT—Hon. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.—Court met at the stated hour and transacted the following business: The case of the United States vs. Douglass & Mathers, doing business as distillers, without license, was continued. A number of the following cases also and continuance were ordered: United States vs. Wash; same vs. George Gailbreath; same vs. George; same vs. Enoch G. Smith; same vs. Isaac Lazarus; same vs. W. A. Ball; same vs. Jesse Wigington; same vs. John Stanfield; same vs. Moses Aiken; same vs. George W. Hester; same vs. James E. Seagars; same vs. Robert M. Martin. United States vs. J. M. Gilmore; defendant recognized in \$1,000, J. M. Gilmore surety. United States vs. 100 candidates tobacco; information filed. United States vs. D. C. Aiken; capias issued as to defendant and Moses Aiken; bail in \$500 ordered indorsed, returnable on the 15th inst.; witnesses for the United States recognized in \$200 each. United States vs. 247 boxes cigars, claimed by Leopold & Co., of this city; the indictment charged that the stamps used are not genuine; a commissioner was appointed to proceed to New York with one of each brand to verify their genuineness. In an other case against 130 boxes cigars, claimed by the above firm, the same order was made. United States vs. 270 boxes cigars; dismissed on payment of costs by the claimants. A number of persons were sworn to testify as witnesses before the Grand Jury. Lafayette Joseph, Esq., was admitted to the bar. Lewis Collins, a petit juror, was discharged. The cases of the United States vs. William Lacy and W. H. Furnish, indicted for passing counterfeit U. S. currency, are set for trial today.

PRIZE GAMES OF BASE BALL AT THE NEW ALBANY FAIR.

The match game of base ball at the New Albany Fair—the match game of base ball between the West End club of this city and the New Albany Base Ball club, for a premium of \$50 will be called at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. The match for the second premium of \$50 is open free to all clubs within the States of Kentucky and Indiana. All who wish to contend for the prize must be entered by 1 o'clock P. M. The game will be called at 21 o'clock P. M. We hope to see Kentucky well represented in this contest of skill and muscle. The Board of Directors request us to say that no charge will be made on the ferrys-boats, street cars, or at the Fair ground for members of base ball clubs wearing uniform.

Our Main street friends have been "head over heels" in business this week. Yesterday was one of their busiest days. From end to end, the street was crowded with vehicles, laden with discharging cases and bundles and barrels of merchandise, and masses of sellers and buyers rushing hither and thither in all the earnestness of re-animated trade. Main street, however, is not the only busy mart in Louisville. The fall trade has set in, and, like a mighty inundation, is sweeping everything before it; large and small dealers alike ride upon the current. Nearly all the full-sailed and full-cargued vessels are directed to Southern harbors.

FATAL AFFRAY AT SOMERSET, KY.—Our correspondent at Somerset, Ky., informs us of a fatal shooting attack that occurred on Tuesday. He says: "Two young men, named Reed and Howell, got into a quarrel about some trifling matters. Pistols were resorted to, and the difficulty settled by the killing of Howell. At the present writing Howell is not dead, but cannot live a few hours, as he is shot through the head. Officers are in pursuit of Reed, who immediately fled on the commission of the deed. Several shots were exchanged, two of which took effect, one passing through Howell's hand. I have not learned that Reed was hit."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—George Keely, a brakeman of the L. and N. Railroad on the morning freight train, was run over and instantly killed, on yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock, at Lebanon Junction. He was on the top of a box car, and in running to a brake he slipped and fell between the cars on to the track. The greater part of the train passed over his body, which was mangled in a terrible manner. The top of the car was wet and slippery, and thus caused the accident.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The friends of this gallant son of Mars and champion of Kentucky will rejoice to learn that he is "harmless" and will take the stamp and help fight the battles of the Indiana conservatives. General Rousseau has appointed to speak at Madison on Saturday, the 6th, and at Bloomfield, Indiana, on Monday, the 8th.

C. T. WILSON, Esq., reported seventeen contracts for public work, which were properly referred. Mr. Dent, from the Eighth Ward, also submitted various contracts, which were approved.

CONTRACTS.

W. P. Boone, Corporation Counsel, submitted and recommended the passage of the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to confer with the Louisville and Shepherdsville Plank Road Company, and agree with them for the immediate removal of their occupancy of the public square, and to do all that may be effected upon just and amicable terms, that step be taken to obtain control of the street by the city exclusively.

OFFICE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Corporation Counsel, Col. W. P. Boone, represented to the General Council that it was absolutely necessary that he should be provided with an office; whereupon a resolution was adopted authorizing the procurement, at the public expense, of a suitable room for the use of that office.

OFFICE OF COURT-HOUSE.

A communication was received from J. G. Wilson, County Attorney, giving notice that the contract with the city for keeping the Court-house in repair will be terminated at a certain time. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. Subsequently Mr. Standiford, on behalf of the Chairman of said committee, reported to the Committee on Public Buildings, subsequently, that the same had been referred to the Committee on Public Works.

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PETITIONS.

For sundry taverns and coffee-houses. Cited.

From C. O. Arnold and F. P. Baron, contractors for numbering thirty-three thousand street-corners and houses, asking the payment of \$800 in addition to their claim of \$2,541 66 for said work. Referred.

From citizens, praying that a wagon-road be constructed on Adams street, at the intersection of Beargrass creek. Referred.

From sundry tax-payers, asking reduction of assessments upon their property.

From citizens, praying that the pond on Main street between Nineteenth and Twentieth, be graded and filled. Referred to the street committee of the Western District.

From citizens, praying and remonstrating against the licensing of a coffee-house on the northeast corner of Market and Sixteenth streets. Referred.

PHOTOGRAPH OF BUILDINGS.

Messrs. McGill & Almond submitted a proposal to photograph the public buildings of the city at \$10 each.

A proposal was offered, authorizing the Mayor to contract for the photographing of such buildings as he may designate, at the price above set forth. Referred to the committee on revision.

ELIGIBILITY FOR WORK-HOUSE KEEPER.

A resolution was transmitted from the Board of Aldermen, providing for a joint session at 9 o'clock to elect a keeper of the Work-house. Amended to read next meeting of the General Council at 9 o'clock.

SECTION OF GROUP.

On Monday, trustee for Mrs. Emily Ward Johnston, offered a proposition to the city of Louisville certain grounds for street extensions, &c. Accepted.

REPAIR OF CLAY-STREET FERRY.

The City Engineer was directed, by resolution to report upon the cost of impre-

ving and repairing the Clay-street ferry landing, and the abatement of nuisance.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—Court met at 7 o'clock last evening in the lower room.

D. Spaulding, Jr., President, being absent, Mr. T. C. Tucker, of the Fourth Ward, was called to the Chair. All the members were in their seats except Messrs. Dolaney, Harrington, Smyer and Bannon. The following business was transacted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The General Council, according to adjournment, met at 7 o'clock last evening.

ORDINANCES, &c.

Mr. Robinson, chairman of the Street Committee of the Western District, reported numerous ordinances, contracts and apportionment warrants, all of which were read by title and properly disposed of.

ERCTION OF GAS LAMPS.

By resolution, the Louisville Gas Company were directed to erect gas lamps at the southwest corner of Preston and Broadway, and in front of the Clay-street police station-house.

POLICE ORDINANCE.

The police ordinance was amended so as to allow policemen to wear citizens' dress when not upon actual duty, and requiring them to wear their badges at all times, as heretofore.

AN ORDINANCE, declarating it unlawful for any unauthorized person to wear any part of the uniform or the badge of a policeman, and prescribing a penalty of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for each offense, was re-committed to the Police Committee.

SALARY OF CITY JUDGE.

The salary of Hon. E. S. Craig, Judge of the City Court, was fixed at \$1,000 per annum, to be paid in equal monthly installments, and charged to incidental expense account.

RESTITUTION OF CITY HALL.

Mr. Standiford presented a report, including a plan of improvements and specifications and contract of Christopher & Brasuré for refitting the City Hall (large East room of the Court-house) at a cost of \$1400. After a protracted discussion, the contract for the work was confirmed by May 15, nays 1, Mr. Tucker voting in the negative.

BRIDGE OVER THE CUT-OFF.

A resolution, by Mr. Dent, authorizing the bridge over the Cut-off, on the river road, to be repaired, was adopted.

CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILROAD.

Mr. Orrill, from the Committee on Education, reported a resolution directing the City Attorney to prepare and the Mayor to execute a contract with the Central Passenger Railway Company, so changing the terms of the existing contract that school teachers and children may procure transfer tickets over said road at the rate of thirty for one dollar instead of half fare; the tickets thus issued to be good at all times, day and night. The resolution and petition were recommitted.

Without the transaction of any further important business the Council adjourned until Thursday evening, the 18th inst.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

Charles Wahl, Flora Inspector, presented his report for the month of September, showing the inspection by him of 5,398 barrels of flour; also the monthly report of John Austin, sexton of Western Cemetery, showing the interment of 18 bodies; also the report of Col. A. Y. Johnson, Chief of the Fire Department; all of which were read and adopted.

FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from the Mayor to the effect that he had, as authorized, purchased of John Joyce a certain number of the reputation of Southern for the sum of \$500. Also approval of title to said lot by the Corporation Counsel.

OCUPANCY OF PRESTON STREET.

W. P. Boone, Corporation Counsel, submitted and recommended the passage of the following resolution, which was adopted:

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NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SOUTH KENTUCKY FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, BARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY—SECOND DAY.

The Crowd Increasing—Agricultural Implements—Manufactures and Farm Products—Fine Cattle—Hogs—Sheep—Mules—Riding-Ring—Tournament—Change of Postmaster—Public Speaking—A Successful Fair—Award of Premiums, etc.

Reported for the Louisville Journal.

GLASCO, KY., OCT. 3, 1865.

MANUFACTURES.

Glass and pottery, and many of their manufactures, are exhibited at the fair, to-day, can claim rank with any town in the State in the branch of home-manufactured articles, whether material or finish of workmanship be taken into consideration. Among the articles exhibited are the finest agricultural implements in the country, and a superb display of harness, saddles, bridles, etc. A wide fan, which was the best, was made by Mr. C. G. Gordon, architect, and will be exhibited at the fair, to-morrow.

ERCTION OF GAS LAMPS.

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ADJOURNMENT.

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